A COMPLETE

HISTORY

OF ALL THE

RELIGIOUS HOUSES

In the COUNTIES of

DEVON and CORNWAL,

BEFORE THE

DISSOLUTION:

CONTAINING THE

ABBIES AND PRIORIES

OF

TAVISTOCK,	PLIMPTON,
TORR,	EXETER CATHEDRAL,
FORD,	TOTNES,
NEWENHAM,	BARNSTAPLE,
DUNKESWELL,	MODBURY,
BUCKFAST,	St. JAMES's, EXETER,
BOCKLAND,	STOKE CURCY,
FRITHELSTOKE,	OTTERY St. MARY,
HERTLAND,	OTTRITON, &c. &c.

EXTRACTED FROM

The moſt Authentic and Original RECORDS

now extant.

By the Rev. *WILLIAM JONES*, A. B.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR SMERDON AND UNDERHILL,

SWEETING'S-ALLEY, ROYAL-EXCHANGE.

M DCC LXXIX.

A COMPLETE

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In the COUNTIES of

DEVON and CORNWAL,

BEFORE THE

DISSOLUTION:

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TAVISTOCK,
TORR,
TORD,
NEWENHAM,
DUNKESWELL,
BUCKFAST,
BOCKLAND,
BRIMLESTOKE,
HARTLAND,

TOTNES,
BARNSTAPLE,
MODBURY,
St. JAMES's, EXETER,
STOKE CURCY,
OTTERY St. MARY,
OTTERTON, &c. &c.

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LONDON:

Printed for SHERDON and NORRIL,
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MDCCLXXIV.

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PREFACE.

IT is generally expected that ſome account ſhould be given of every work that is laid before the public: Agreeable to this cuſtom, the Author of this performance very readily ſubmits the following, hoping that the goodneſs of his intention may ſufficiently atone for its numberleſs imperfections.

It was originally drawn up for private uſe, and as an aſſiſtant to a bad memory, for a perſon who is fond of eccleſiaſtical antiquities, and was at the time about to make a tour into the weſt of England. Some friends, who had ſeen it, thinking well

well of it, and reflecting how ſcarce the original is from whence the materials are collected, encouraged the Author to make it public, as it might anſwer ſeveral valuable and good purpoſes.

In the firſt place, it was repreſented, that perſons of any curioſity reſiding near any old Religious Houſe muſt be deſirous of knowing its Hiſtory; that at preſent the only work capable of affording any information to the enquirer is ſo exceeding dear, few perſons fortunes are equal to the purchaſe of it; and therefore that this publication would be a very acceptable preſent to all lovers of antiquity.

Secondly, That vaſt quantities of land formerly belonged to Religious Houſes in this kingdom; that thoſe Houſes were endowed

dowed with diverſe ſorts of liberties and immunities, as courts of pleas, markets, fairs, commons, free paſturages, eſtovers, exemptions from tithes, tolls, taxes and contributions, with other franchiſes not eaſily enumerated. That by the ſtatutes 27 Hen. VIII. chap. 28, ſec. 1. *and* 31 Hen. VIII. chap. 13, ſec. 2, 3. *the King and his patentees ſhall have the ſaid lands in as large and ample manner as the ſaid Houſes enjoyed them; and therefore, on theſe conſiderations, a work of this nature has its uſes.*

The Author has nothing more to add, only that the names of perſons and places being variouſly written, according to the different orthography of ſeveral ages and writers, he has not thought proper to alter the ancient way of ſpelling, but has tranſcribed

tranſcribed them here, in the ſame variety as he found them in the old writings.

W. JONES.

London,
July 1, 1779.

AN HISTORY OF ALL THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES, IN THE DIOCESE OF *EXETER*, Before the DISSOLUTION.

FORD ABBEY.

BALDWIN DE BRIONIIS, a renowned ſoldier of Normandy, who came in with William the Baſtard, married Albreda, the Conqueror's niece, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, named Richard, and a daughter, called Adelicia. The King, in that general diſtribution which he made of

England to his followers, after the Conqueſt, gave to his kinſman, Richard de Brioniis, the barony of Okehampton, the caſtle of Exeter, and the Sheriffalty of Devon; all which honours and poſſeſſions remained in his family till the ſeventeenth year of Henry III. who, thro' fear of his turbulent barons, took into his own hands, among many other caſtles, that of Exeter, and alſo the lieutenancy of the county of Devon.

This Richard, being now grown old, and devoted to works of piety, gave his lands of Brightly, within the ſaid manor of Okehampton, for the founding of an Abbey of the Ciſtercian order; and, in the year 1136 (three years after the edifice had been begun) obtained of Gilbert, Abbot of Waverly, in the di-

oceſe of Wincheſter, twelve monks, whom he removed to this place. But ſuch was the barrenneſs of the country, and ſcantineſs of the endowment, that, after they had been at Brightly five years, they made a reſolution to return to Waverly, from whence they had been brought; and as they paſſed through the manor of Thorncomb, with their Abbot at their head, they were met by Adelicia, their founder's ſiſter, who, being affected at the melancholy proceſſion, called them to her, gave them her manor of Thorncomb, and took them into her own manſion of Weſt-Ford, where they continued ſix years, till a place was ready for their reception, which was the Abbey of Ford.

This lady died in the year 1142, and lies buried with her brother, whoſe bones the monks brought from Brightly to the Abbey of Ford. She left iſſue a daughter, named Alicia, married to Randolph Avenel, who begot of her a daughter, named Maude, married to Robert de Abrinciis, and mother of Hawiſe, married to Reginald de Courtnay, grandſon of Lewis the Groſs, king of France, and from whom are deſcended the preſent noble family of that name.

This Reginald gave to the monks of Ford an hundred marks in money, and certain goods and jewels to a great amount; and, having devoutly commended himſelf to their prayers, departed this life in October, 1194, and lies

lies buried on the north ſide of the choir in that Abbey, leaving Hawiſe, his wife, alive; which Hawiſe, beſides other donations to the ſaid monks, gave her land at *Hertoyne*, for the maintenance of three poor people, in their lay infirmatory for ever; and, dying in Auguſt, 1209, was buried by her huſband's ſide.

Robert, their ſon, was alſo a conſiderable benefactor to the monks of *Ford*; and ſo much did he delight in that Abbey, that he called it "the fair-"eſt feather in his train." He lies here, and had a tomb erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet ingenui de Courtnay gleba Roberti,
Militis egregii virtutum laude referti,
Quem genuit ſtrenuus Reginaldus Courtinienſis,
Qui procer eximius fuerat tunc Devonienſis.

This Robert had a ſon, named John, of whom it is reported, that, returning on a time from beyond ſea, there happened in the night ſo great a tempeſt that the mariners expected nothing but ſhipwreck, which, he diſcerning, bade them take courage, and labour hard one hour, "for then (ſaid he) will be "the time that my monks of Ford do "riſe, by whoſe devout prayers we ſhall "be preſerved from this danger:" and that one of the company anſwered, there could be no hope of help from them, ſince they were at that time all aſleep in their beds. To which he replied, "Though many of them ſleep, "I am ſure ſome of them are waking, "and, being ſenſible of this dreadful "ſtorm, do fervently pray for my de-"liverance." And that when the pilot heard

heard him thus confident, he ſaid, Are we to regard this frivolous talk, being immediately to periſh? Upon which the Earl lift up his hands, and prayed, "O merciful God, vouchſafe to hear "thoſe devout monks who now pray "for me, and me with them, and bring "us ſafe to our deſired port." And that the tempeſt ceaſing, they were all brought ſafe to land. Moreover, that, after his arrival, calling to mind this extraordinary deliverance by the help of their prayers, he was a great benefactor to them; and, departing this life, in the year 1273, he was buried in the choir, near his father's tomb, having bequeathed to this monaſtry forty pounds ſterling, with his arms, and the chariot that carried his corpſe.

But

But all of this noble family were not ſo partial to the monks of Ford, for Hugh, the ſon of the above-mentioned Earl, in the year 1288, laid claim to what his pious anceſtors had given to this Abbey, for the keeping his dogs and horſes, affirming, that thoſe lands ought to be held of him, by the ſervice of providing a travelling waggon and one horſe, and gears for five horſes; as alſo a leathern cover for the waggon, and keeping of two great horſes, or two palfreys, with two grooms for his uſe; and likewiſe horſe cloths for thoſe horſes: moreover, for keeping one greyhound, and one brache with her whelps, every year, till they were a twelve-month old; alleging, that John de Courtnay, his father, was ſeized of all theſe in King Henry III.'s time, and

that

that he himſelf had the like travelling waggon provided at the charge of thoſe monks, when he went upon the king's ſervice into Wales; all which he did not only challenge, but cauſed their cattle at *Weſt-Ford Grange*, and alſo thoſe at *Weſt-Ford* and *Orchard*, to be driven away by a multitude of men, on St. Laurence's-day, in the ſixteenth year of king Edward the Ift.'s reign. He came a ſecond time on the Sunday next after the feaſt of St. Agatha, in the eighteenth year of the ſame king's reign, to make a like diſtreſs; but being beaten off by the abbot's ſervants, he returned by *Weſt-Ford Grange*, and took twelve kine, four oxen, and four heifers, and impounded them at *Wimple*.

Nor was his ſon any more their friend; for the monk of *Ford* (from whom all this account is taken) though he gives this Hugh the Second the character of a perſon extraordinarily endowed with wiſdom and knowledge, yet he ſays, he was not a friend to their abbey, but that he did deal moſt injuriouſly with them in three ſeveral reſpects; firſt, in exacting from them certain temporal ſervices for their lands, which they held in pure alms; ſecondly, in reſtraining them of thoſe liberties which they ought in right to to have had in their manor of *Thale*, compelling the abbot and his tenants to do ſuit for the ſame to his hundred of *Harrige*; and thirdly, whereas by reaſon of their order, they ought to be free from the Payment of tithes, for thoſe

thoſe lands whereof they were poſſeſſed before the Lateran Council; nevertheleſs, that he forced them to give fifty ſhillings per annum, as a compoſition to the rector of *Cruck*, for all which lay in his pariſh. But though he reports him to be ſo ſtrict with them, yet he acknowledges his munificence to others; for he ſays, that he gave to every religious houſe in Devonſhire twenty marks, and to every houſe of friars twenty nobles.

I find nothing more the Courtnays had to do with this abbey, only that Edward Courtnay, earl of Devon, and earl marſhal of England, by his teſtament, bearing date at Tiverton, 29th June, 1419, bequeathed his body to be

buried in the abbey church of Ford, of his anceſtors foundation.

The noble family of Pomerai were alſo benefactors to *Ford Abbey*. Joſeline de Pomerai gave to it the manor of *Thale*, which occaſioned the diſpute between Hugh de Courtnay and the abbot, as mentioned above. This grant was confirmed by John de Pomerai, the donor's brother, in the thirteenth year of Edward the Second.

What other donations were made to this abbey we learn from a chartet of confirmation of King Richard I. wherein he grants and confirms to the monks of Ford, the church and manor of *Thorncomb*, given by Adelicia de Brioniis, as mentioned before: The land of

Sterta

Sterta, given by King Henry II. *Aſſeweia*, bought by the abbot and monks, of the canons of *Tanfort*, and Hugh de Turbervil. *Upcot*, given by Richard, the ſon of Baldwin; eight furlongs of land, bought of the monks of *Margan*; two furlongs in a tenement, called *Aeſſe*, given by Richard Raleg; ſeven furlongs of land and the meadow, called *Brade-Mede*, given by Walter, the ſon of Baldwin; a yard land in *Aeſſweia*, given by Richard Turbervil; a furlong of land, called *Turbrightesford*, in Exmore, given by Henry de Pomerai; a houſe in Exeter, given by Euſtace, the ſon of Stephen; the land of *Godeſtart*, given by Manaſſerus Mauvaiſin, and Mabilia, his wife; a houſe in Briſtol, given by Savaricus de Val; *Brunnedune*, given by Roger

de

de Arundel; ſeven furlongs of land in the tenement of *Bere*, given by Savaricus de Val; a fiſhery in Cornwal, called *Coreſturnan*, given by Henry de Pomerai; every thing which Richard, the ſon of William de Langeford, poſſeſſed in *Little Windſor*; a yard land in *Cernemue*, given by Richard del Eſtre; twenty ſhillings ariſing from a tenement, called *Chaffcomb*, given by Richard de Morevil; a yard land in the tenement of *Leg*, given by Walter de Leg; and twelve acres in the ſame tenement, given by his father; the tenement of *Street*, given by Gaufridus Talebot; ſome lands in the tenement of *Bere*, given by Robert Burnill; and half a hide of land in the tenement of *Wrokeſale*, given by Oſbert Dacy. This charter is dated at *Gadinton*, the ſix-

teenth

teenth of September, in the firſt year of king Richard's reign.

The revenues of this houſe amounted at the diſſolution to £374 10s. 6d.

NEWENHAM

NEWENHAM ABBEY.

REGINALD de MOHUN founded this abbey for monks of the Ciſtercian order, in the year 1241, and gave to it his manor and hundred of *Axeminſter*, an hundred marks per annum during his life, towards the building of it, and ſeven hundred marks by his teſtament, with the advowſon of the church of *Lovepitte*.

His brother, William de Mohun, gave to it the manor of Norton, in the county of *Cornwal*, with the hundred and baliwick of *Stratton*. The executors of Giles de Cancellis gave to this

this abbey, for the health of his ſoul, his manor of *Plenynt*, in Cornwal, with the advowſon of the church. Nicolas de Bolville bequeathed to it twenty-ſix ſhillings annually, ariſing from ſome lands in *Tuddeſhere*, and his body. Richard de Stamerligh gave to it his lands in *Stamerligh*. Richard de Wrange gave to it his lands in *Wrangth*. Robert de Bacheler gave to it his lands in *Bacaler*. John de Burton gave to it his lands in *Shapwicke*. John de Shapewicke gave to it all his lands in *Shapewicke*. Adam de Cranmore gave to it all his lands in *Cranmore*. Hilary Borda gave to it the mill of *Hoddeſclive*. David Anſelm, chantor of Crediton, gave to it ſome houſes in Exeter. Richard Cotehere gave to it fourteen acres of land in *Cotehere*. Robert de Lou gave to it ſome houſes near *Barbican*, in the

city of Exeter. There were several other benefactors to this abbey, but these were the most considerable.

As the family of the founder of this religious house was of great note, I will here give some account of it. And the first of whom we find mention is Sir William de Mohun, who came over with the Conqueror, and had then of his retinue no less than forty-seven knights. He obtained of the Conqueror, for his great services, the lordships of *Chabanger*, in Devon; *Sutton*, in Wilts, and fifty-five more in Somersetshire. He enjoyed also the castle of *Dunster*, with the lordships of *Corecombe*, *Mynnehyfed*, *Culmeton*, *Bauton*, and *Brubam*, in the county of Somerset: *Cadeleg*, in the county of Devon; and *Wichford*, in the county

county of Warwick, with diverſe knights fees in ſeveral places.

He was ſucceeded by William de Mohun, who left iſſue William de Mohun, the third of the name, who adhered to Maude, the Empreſs, fortified his caſtle of *Dunſter* on her behalf, and in the third of Stephen, breaking out in rebellion againſt the king, did much miſchief, by frequent excurſions in that part of the country, till he received a check by Henry de Tracy, at Barnſtaple.

To him ſucceeded a fourth William, who left iſſue Reginald, who took to wife Alice, a ſiſter of William Bruer, the younger, with whom he had the manors of *Axminſter*, *Torre*, *Bradworth*, *Uggeburgh*, *Little Cadeleigh*, with diverſe other

lands and knights fees lying in the counties of Cornwal, Devon, and Somerſet, and alſo the advowſon of the abbey of *Torre*.

To this Reginald ſucceeded Reginald, the founder of *Newenham-Abbey*: He married a ſiſter of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, by whom he had a ſon and heir, named John. She brought him the manor of *Strettle*. By Iſabel, his ſecond wife, daughter of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, he had a ſon, named William, who had by the gift of his father the manors of *Ottery*, *Stoke-Fleming*, *Monketon*, and *Galmeton*, which, with other lands, were purchaſed of William Fleming; as alſo the manors of *Mildenhall*, in the county of Wilts, and *Greylkel*, in the county of Southampton,

bought

bought of others. It was this William who purchaſed the manor of *Norton*, and the hundred of *Stratton*, and gave it to the canons of *Newenham*.

Reginald was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who died in *Gaſcoigne*, leaving a ſon of the ſame name, John the ſecond, who left a ſon of the ſame name, John the third, who married Auda Typetoft; by whom he had ſeven ſons, John, Robert, lord of *Purbec*; Baldwin, rector of *Bycheford*; Paganus, Reginald, Patricius, Hervicius, and Laurence. A daughter of this John, named Elenor, was married to Radulfus de Wyleton. John de Mohun, the fourth of the name, had one ſon and two daughters. Margaret was married to John Carru. This John died in Scotland before his father.

To

To whom ſucceeded his ſon John, the fifth of the name, who was in ward to Henry Burghwaſh, biſhop of Lincoln, and afterwards married Joan, the daughter of Bartholomew Burghwaſh, the biſhop's brother.

The arms of this family were formerly ermined gauntlets; changed afterwards into a golden buckler, with a black croſs ingrailed.

ABBOTS of this HOUSE.

1246 John Goderd

1247 Henry Sperſholt

John de Ponte Roberto

1252 Jeffrey de Blanchvil

1262 Hugh de Cokeſwell

1265 John de Northampton

1272 William

1272 William de Cornubia

1288 Richard de Chicheſtre

1293 Richard de Piderton

1297 William de Fria

1364 Ralph de Shapewike

1314 Robert de Pupplyſvyrie

1321 John de Cokyſwill

1324 John de Geytingtone

1338 Walter de Hous.

Perſons buried before the high altar in this abbey were Reginald de Mohun, the founder; William de Mohun, the founder's brother; John de Mohun, the founder's ſon; William de Mohun, lord of Ottery Mohun; Giles de Cancellis, and Nicolas de Bolevil.

Valued, at the Diſſolution, at £227 7 8

DUNKESWEL or DUNKENWELL ABBEY.

THIS abbey was founded for monks of the Ciſtercian order, in the year 1201, by William Bruer, who gave to it all his lands in *Dunkeſwel* and *Walferetherſt*, with the advowſon of their reſpective churches, all his lands in the manor of *Offcolum*, and a mill ſituated at that place. King Henry III. in the eleventh year of his reign, confirmed his grants, and alſo the grants of ſeveral other perſons, who had been benefactors to this abbey: Among which are the following:

The

The abbot and monks of Ford gave to the abbey of Dunkeſwel their rights in *Bywude*, and all the lands they had in *Boleham*, *Freſchie*, *Bockland*, *Lodreſford*, and *Hiketeſdon*. Richard de Hydon gave all his lands of *Bureberi*. Richard de Treminett gave all his lands in *Banteſnap*. William de Pynn gave all the lands he held at the ſame place. John de Thoriton gave one furlong of land in *Stenetewude*. Ive, the ſon of Allan, gave all his manor of *Souvecumbe*. Richard de Maneſleg gave all his tenement which he had in *Matlecumbe*. Thomas de Duna gave all his lands of *Uggetone*, with his tenement of *Codeford*. Philip de Gateſden gave one furlong of land in *Uggetone*. Robert, the ſon of Anne, gave all his rights

which he had, or ſhould have, in *Linor*. Urſulus, the ſon of William, gave all his rights in *Linor* and *Bywude*. Robert, the grandſon of Robert le Goiz, gave all his rights in *Linor*. And Avicia de Dun gave the lands ſhe had at *Hoked*.

Theſe are the moſt conſiderable donations that were made to this abbey. The founder was buried here before the high altar.

Its revenues, at the diſſolution, amounted to £294 18 6.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

THE kingdom of the Weſt-Saxons having been deſtitute of a biſhop for full ſeven years, Pope Formoſus threatened to curſe king Edward the elder, in the year 905, unleſs he would reſtore biſhops according to the ancient tradition. Upon which, that king calling a ſynod, in which Phlegmundus, archbiſhop of Canterbury, preſided, did, by their advice, conſtitute ſeveral biſhops ſeats, and ſet out their ſeveral dioceſes: And the archbiſhop ordained ſeven biſhops in one day to ſeven churches, among whom Athelſtan was made biſhop of Cornwal, and Eadulph

of Crediton. In the year 1046, king Edward the Confeſſor united theſe two biſhopricks; and ſoon after, at the requeſt of Pope Leo, and on account of the frequent devaſtations made by pirates on the coaſt, fixed the ſeat of the biſhop in the monaſtery of St. Mary and St. Peter, at Exeter, as a place of greater ſafety, being fortified with walls; the then biſhop, Leofric, being introduced into the cathedral church betwixt the king and queen. Leofric, finding the ſaid church much decayed and impoveriſhed in its goods and revenues, became a great benefactor, giving to it not only ſeveral books and church ornaments, but diverſe lands, and recovered for the monaſtery other lands, which had been formerly given, but ſince loſt and taken away.

The

The monaſtery, which originally ſtood here, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Peter, was erected by king Athelſtan, about the year 925, ſoon after his coming to the throne, who endowed it with twenty-ſix towns and villages, and gave to it the third-part of thoſe many relicks which he had cauſed to be collected beyond the ſeas; namely, ſome pieces of our Lord's croſs, ſepulchre, garment, and cradle, with many others of the like nature too tedious to name. After him, king Ethelred, king Canute, king Edward the Confeſſor, king Henry I. king John, and king Henry III. became great benefactors to this monaſtery.

TORR ABBEY.

THIS church and abbey at Torr was founded in the time of king Richard the firſt, for canons of the Premonſtratenſian order, by William Briwer, or Bruer, the ſame perſon who afterwards founded Dunkeſwell in this county. He gave to it the church of of Torr and right of paſturage for an hundred ſheep; all his village of *Woleburg*, and the advowſon of the church there: All his lands of *Grendel*, in the manor of *Wodebery*; a furlong of land in *Uggeburg*, with the common right of paſturage on *Dartmore*, belonging to the ſaid manor; a furlong of land in *Bradeworthy*,

Bradeworthy, the advowſon of the church and the chapel of *Prankardeſwike*, and a mill ſituated at *Bradeworthy*. He gave alſo to the canons of this church all the lands in *Northſchillingford*, which he had bought of William Tracy for four and twenty marks of ſilver. A piece of land in the village of *Coleton*, and leave to make a coarſe to convey water for their neceſſary purpoſes. Theſe grants, and others made by John of Toriton, of the ville of *Haggeley*; by Walter, the ſon of Ivo, of a yard and a half of land in *Newenham*; and by Walter de Vaſcy of ſome lands in *Kingswere*, together with ſeveral privileges and immunities of ſok, and ſacc-tol, and theam, infanginthef, and Utfangenthef, &c. were confirmed by king John to this abbey.

William

William Briwer, junior, gave to it his lands at *Ylsham* and *Coleton*; and alſo all his meadow lying on the weſt ſide of the cauſey, which goeth from the abbey of Torr towards the ſea, and betwixt that cauſey and *Cockington* meadow.

In the thirty-ſixth year of Henry III. Reginald deMohun, deſcended of Alice, ſiſter of William Briwer, junior (by whom the manors of *Torr*, *Uggeburg*, *Kadele*, *Hulborton*, *Ackford*, *Brewworthy*, and *Axeminſter*, came into the Mohun family) obtained a grant, from the abbot and convent, of liberty to erect a chapel in his court at Torr, for himſelf and proper family; provided no one ſhould be baptized there, nor any of the pariſhioners admitted to any eccleſiaſtical

cleſiaſtical rights; and that the abbot and convent ſhould receive a moiety of all oblations made at the altar of the ſaid chapel.

The revenues of this houſe amounted, at the diſſolution, to £396 11 0.

The ABBEY of TAVISTOKE.

THIS abbey was built in the year 981, in honour of St. Mary and St. Rumon, for Monks of the order of St. Benedict, by Ordulphus, ſon of Ordgar, earl of Devon, and brother of Elfrida, wife of king Edgar. The pious founder was induced to perform this extraordinary act of devotion, by a viſion which appeared to him, directing him to a ſpot, marked out by four twigs, on which he ſhould build an abbey; and at the ſame time aſſuring him, that this inſtance of his obedience to the divine commands would be a ſufficient expiation for all his ſins.

He

He gave, for the ſupport of it, all the lands he inherited from his anceſtors in *Taviſtoke, Midelton, Hatherleghe, Berliton, Leghe, Dunethem, Chevelin,* and *Lankinborne*; and in right of his wife, in *Hame, Werelgete, Ortege, Auri, Rame, Savyok, Pannaſton, Tornebri, Colbrok, Lege, Wleſithetun,* and *Clymeſland*. Theſe grants were confirmed in the ſame year, by a charter of king Ethelred II. which is ſubſcribed and atteſted by Dunſtan, archbiſhop of Canterbury; Oſwald, archbiſhop of York, and ſeveral other biſhops, among whom is Elſtan, biſhop of the church of Crediton.

In the year 1096, the manor of Wlurintune being in diſpute between the king and the abbot, it was con-

firmed to the abbey, in preſence of Walchaline, biſhop of Wincheſter; John, biſhop of Bath; and Turſtin, abbot of Glaſtonbury, by the king preſenting to the abbot an ivory knife, on the handle of which were theſe words, "Ego Willielmus Rex dedi Deo, et "ſanctæ Mariæ de Taviſtoc terram "Wlerintune."

By a deed, bearing date on the morrow of St. Mark the Evangeliſt, in the ſeventeenth of Edward I. Odo le Arcedeakne gave to this abbey, for the health of his own ſoul, and the ſouls of his anceſtors and deſcendants, all his lands of *Weſtlydeton*, as they are mentioned in a conveyance of the ſame, made to him by William of Brodbran. But in the year 1291, the monks, for the

health of their own ſouls, and the ſoul of Odo, appropriated this benefaction to increaſe the alms of the monaſtery, and purchaſe cloaths and ſhoes to be diſtributed yearly among the poor of Chriſt.

Robertus de Veteri Ponte gave *Wynemereſton* to this abbey, on condition the abbot paid ten ſilver marks to him; and his brothers promiſed to receive him into it, whenever he wiſhed to retire from the world; and in the mean time, that every day he ſhould be in the town of *Taviſtoke*, he might have one monk's allowance, whenever he choſe to come for it.

In 1280, Reginald de Ferrariis, Lord of *Ber*, and Iſota de Ferrariis, lady

lady of *Nywetoń*, gave to the monks of *Taviſtoke* all their lands, ſituated in Midelton, in Cornewode, on their doing due and cuſtomary homage for the ſame.

In the 2d of Richard II. William Edgecumbe, of *Cotehele*, gave up to the monks of *Taviſtoke* all claim on the park of *Inneſlegh*, in the manor of *Midelton*. John D'Abernon, of *Bradeford*, gave to the monks of *Taviſtoke* all his manor of *Wyke*, near *Brentatorre*, together with all his lands and tenements in *Halywell*, with all rights and cuſtoms thereto belonging. There were ſeveral other benefactors to this abbey; but nothing can give us a better idea of its immenſe riches than a bull, ſo early as the time of Celeſtine III.

entitled,

entitled, "Bulla exemptionis, & con-
"firmatio omnium eccleſiarum, & deci-
"marum monaſterio de Taviſtoke;"
dated the third year of his pontificate,
1193, by which he confirms the fol-
lowing grants that had been made to
this monaſtery, viz. *Mideton*, and the
church of St. Conſtantine, with its ap-
pendages; *Hatherleghe*, and the church
of St. John the Baptiſt: *Boryton*, and
the church of the Holy Trinity: *Lega*
and *Abbedyſham*, and the church of St.
Helen; *Werdegete*, *Ordleg*, *Auri*,
Thornebury, *Ruaburga*, and a houſe in
the city of Exeter; *Devenbury*, and
the church of St. Mary's; *Wella*, *Dag-
gecumba*, *Plymſtock*, *Raddon*, *Hundetorre*,
Odatrew, *Savyok*, and the church of
the Bleſſed Virgin; *Anton*, and the
following churches founded there,
Rame, *Tregrenon*, *Penhangar*, *Talcar*,
Wulrynton,

Wulrynton, with the mother church of St. Paternus, of *North Riderwyne*, *Oſkerwille*, *Pourton*, with all the liberties and free cuſtoms thereof; all the iſlands of *Sully* mentioned by their reſpective names; the church of St. Michael de Rocta; the church of *Lamberton*; the church of St. Peter, *Montocranihton*; and all the lands of *Nordecumb*.

By a convention made between the abbot of *Taviſtoke* and the prior of *Plympton*, the ſaid prior obliged himſelf and ſucceſſors to perform the following ſervices; to attend the ſaid abbot, at his own expence, whenever he made his viſitations within the dioceſe of Exeter; to provide for him ſix loaves of white bread, two flagons of wine, and five wax candles, whenever he came to his manor of *Plymſtoke*, to furniſh

furniſh every new abbot with a palfrey and groom, during his going about to confirm his rights, until the day of his canonical inſtallation, and to preſent annually, on the Feaſt of St. Michael, to the abbot of *Taviſtoke*, a proper chaplain for the church of *Plymſtoke*.

King Henry VIII. in the fifth year of his reign, granted to Richard Banham, then abbot of *Taviſtoke*, and his ſucceſſors, to be lords of parliament, and to enjoy all the honours and privileges of ſuch; and moreover, in caſe they ſhould at any time be abſent from parliament, on buſineſs of their houſe, he pardoned ſuch their abſence, they paying, for every whole parliament they ſhould be abſent, five marks. And that it enjoyed many other privileges may

be ſeen in a charter of Henry I. recited by Inſpeximus, in a charter of confirmation, made about the year 1346, which makes mention of the ſaid King Henry granting to the abbey of *Taviſtoke* the juriſdiction, and the whole hundred of Taviſtoke, and a Friday's market, beſides a fair for three days in the ville of *Taviſtoke*, on the day, eve and morrow of St. Rumon, both which are ſtill obſerved, though the fair is now kept on the Epiphany; all which privileges, with view of frank pledge, gallows, pillory, aſſize of bread and beer, &c. were challenged by the abbot, in the time of Edward the Firſt, and enjoyed by his ſucceſſors, with other great liberties, till the Diſſolution, in the 31ſt of Henry VIII. 1539, in which year that prince gave John, Lord

Ruſſel

Ruſſel (afterwards created earl of Bedford) the ſite of this monaſtery, with the borough and town of *Taviſtoke*, and burgage thereof, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, in which family it has continued ever ſince.

That this abbey was famous for good literature appears from the inſtitution of the Saxon ſchool, and the eſtabliſhing of printing here by the abbots, ſoon after that noble art was diſcovered.

William of Malmſbury tells us, that beſides Ordulfus the founder, and Ordgar his father, Edward, the brother of Edmund Ironſides, was buried at this place. It is ſaid of Ordulfus, the founder of this abbey, that he was a a man of very great ſtature, and pro-

digious ſtrength; that going with King Edward towards Exeter, and finding the gates ſhut and faſtened, he laid hold of them, and with his hands and feet forced them open, to the aſtoniſhment of all that were preſent.

Over this convent preſided thirty-ſix abbots, of whom Levingius and Aldred, the ſecond and third, were made biſhops; and the 23d John Courtnay was heir to the earldom of Devonſhire.

The revenues of this houſe, at the Diſſolution, amounted to £902 5s. 7d.

BUCKFAST ABBEY.

OF this abbey we know nothing more than what we learn from Leland, who ſays, it was founded by Ethelwardus, the ſon of William Pomerai, during the reign of Henry I. and from a charter recited by Inſpeximus, in the forty-third year of Henry III. by which we find, that Richard Banzan gave to this monaſtery all his lands of *Holne*, with all the rights and privileges of the ſame, to be held by the monks of Buckfaſt, by the ſervice of a thirtieth part of a knight's fee to him and his heirs for ever. The church of Buckfaſt belonged to this abbey. It was rated, at the Diſſolution, at £466 11*s.* 2*d.*

BOCKLAND ABBEY.

THIS abbey was founded about 1291, for an abbot and monks of the Ciſtercian order (who were removed hither from the abbey of *Quarera*, in the Iſle of Wight) in honour of the Virgin Mary, and the holy St. Benedict, by Amicia, counteſs of Devonſhire, who gave to it, for the health of the ſoul of King Henry I. and the ſouls of her father, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hereford; for the health of the ſoul of her mother, &c. her manor of *Buckland*, her manors of *Columpton*, *Bykely*, and *Walkampton*, with the advowſon of their reſpective churches;

churches; and alſo of the chapel of *Schiteſtorr*, the hundred of *Dughe-Berewe*, and the hundred of *Rughburgh*, with all rights and privileges belonging to the ſame. Theſe grants were ratified by her daughter Iſabella de Fortibus, counteſs of Albemarle, who ſpecifies the boundaries thereof; and confirmed by King Edward II. with this reſerve, that they be held *in capite* from him, and his heirs, after the death of Amicia, counteſs of Devonſhire.

The revenues of this houſe were rated, at the Diſſolution, at £241 17s. 9d.

HERTLAND

HERTLAND ABBEY.

WHEN this abbey was founded is not ſo certain; but the earlieſt account we have of it is in a charter of Henry the Second, recited by *Inſpeximus*, wherein Gaufridus, the ſon of Oliver de Dynam (in all probability the nephew of the founder) upon whoſe land this abbey ſtood, is ſaid to have given up, at the king's requeſt, all his rights to the ſame, to Richard Pictavenſis, archdeacon, with leave to change the canons ſecular, of whom it at firſt conſiſted, into canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, by the authority of Bartholomew, biſhop

biſhop of Exeter. This inſtrument is dated at *Wincheſter*, and atteſted among others by John Cummin and William Mallet, anceſtors of the families of the ſame name, who are ſtill extant in the South of this county.

To this abbey were given by the Dynam, *viz.* by Gaufridus (who was probably the founder) the church of St. Nectanus, the chapel of *Welcume*, the chapel of *Hertitone*, and thirteen acres of land belonging to it; the chapel of *Chircſtow*, and the lands belonging to it; and a piece of land called *Gallecuſham*: By his brother Oliver (with the conſent of his ſon Gaufridus, who afterwards made the above-mentioned grant to Richard Pictavenſis) all his lands at *Marcadene* and *Scepel-*

welle. Other benefactors to this monaſtery were the following:

Oliver de Tracey gave to it the church of *Freminton*, with its appendages, and lands of eight ſhillings per annum value.

William de Boterell gave to it the church of *Gunſtane*, the church of *Moland*, and the church of *Forbury*, with every thing to them belonging.

Hugh Peverell gave to it the church of *Wlfareſwrye*, and its appendages. Richard Peverell, and Margaret his wife, gave to it the church of *Briggeford*, and its appendages. Hawiſia de Redvers gave to it a furlong of land at *Beanford*, and part of a grove called *Warham*.

Warham. And Henry de Parco gave to it ſome lands called *Mount Goceline.*

In the year 1189, Richard I. confirmed all thoſe grants, and alſo gave very great privileges and immunities to this abbey.

Its revenues, at the Diſſolution, amounted to £306 3*s.* 2*d.*

PLIMPTON PRIORY.

HERE was formerly a college, conſiſting of a dean and four prebendaries, founded by ſome of the Saxon kings; which canons, or prebendaries, were diſplaced by William Warewyſt, biſhop of Exeter, becauſe they would not leave their concubines, and removed to *Boſenham*, in Suſſex, where he erected a college for their reception, and annexed it to his ſee. After this he founded the Priory of Plimpton for canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, in the manſion-houſe of the rectory of the church of Plimpton, and got the ſaid foundation confirmed by Henry I.

What were the poſſeſſions of this rich Priory we learn from a charter of confirmation of Henry the Second, wherein, among many other gifts too numerous to mention in this work, he confirms the following to it: Two hides of the land of *Colebroc* and *Wenbury*, free from all cuſtoms whatſoever; all the lands which Baldwin de Redveriis, Wido de Novant, and Robert, the ſon of Martin, and Matilda Peurell, his wife, had given in alms; alſo the lordſhip of *Garſton*, and a conduct for water through the gardens of his tenants, which the ſaid Baldwin had given to the monks; the tithe of the fiſhery of *Bikel*, given by Walter Giffard; and the churches of *Buroldeſcumb* and *Mordun*; with the lands of

Fareway

Fareway and *Benordewuda*, given by Walter de Cavilla.

He confirms alſo to the ſaid Priory the church of *Landloho*, in Cornwall, with the appendages thereof; ſome houſes in the city of Exeter; the land of *Stokeley*, held of the church of Exeter, by the ſervice of a fourth part of a knight's fee; the church of St. Antoninus, king and martyr; and the church of St. Juſtus, with their ſeveral rights and appendages.

The ſame King Henry alſo confirms to this Priory a grant of the lands of *Neweton*, made by Robert de Ponte-archie; and a grant of the lands of *Poſterigg*, made by William de Curchi. William Avenel was likewiſe a benefactor to this Priory.

Leland

Leland ſays, that beſides the founder, William Warewyſt, ſome of the Courtnays, and diverſe other gentlemen, were buried in the church of the Priory of Plimpton.

Its revenues, at the Diſſolution, amounted to £902 12s. 8d.

TOTNES

TOTNES PRIORY.

THIS Priory was founded to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and given for a cell to the abbey of St. Sergius and St. Bachus, at Angiers, by Jaduel de Totnais, who came in at the Conqueſt, and to whom the Conqueror gave the barony of Totnes, which he poſſeſſed till he was expelled the realm, by William Rufus, who gave all his inheritance to Roger Novant.

The benefactions, which he made to this houſe, towards praying for the good eſtate of the Conqueror while living, and for his ſoul after his death, and

and alſo for himſelf, and all his relations, both dead and living, were two pieces of land, ſituated below the caſtle, called *Foleton* and *Greſton*, and another below the church, the tenth of all his manors, and the toll of Totnes; the fiſheries of *Aſhprington* and *Cornworthy*, and the tithe of both theſe pariſhes: It was the ſame perſon who erected the caſtle here, about the year 1070. Valued, at the Diſſolution, at £24 9*s*. 2*d*.

BARNSTAPLE PRIORY.

THIS Priory was founded in the time of the Conqueror, in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, and St. Mary Magdalen; and made ſubordinate to the Abbey of St. Martin de Campis, at Paris, by Juhellus de Totnais, who propoſed to have ended his days here, had he not been diveſted of his inheritance, and expelled the kingdom, as ſpoken of in Totnes. He gave to it, for the health of his own ſoul, and the ſouls of his father and mother, and all his relations and friends, two parcels of land, of two carrucates each, called *Pilton* and *Pilland*; the mill of Barn-

ſtaple, with the excluſive right of grinding all the corn that came from the town and caſtle; certain lands, ſituated near the north and weſt gates, and an extenſive right of fiſhery. But not thinking this ſufficient for the ſupport of the monks, he gave alſo to the Priory the church of St. Peter, at Barnſtaple, the chapel of St. Salvius, and whatever to them belonged; a fifth of the tithe of *Freminton*, and the whole tithe of fiſh.

Its revenues amounted, at the Diſſolution, to £123 6s. 7d.

The PRIORY *of* St. JAMES, *without the Walls of* EXETER.

THIS Priory, which was given to the Abbey of St. Martin de Campis, in the ſuburbs of Paris, was founded in the year 1157, by Baldwin de Reveriis, earl of Devonſhire, who gave to it, for the benefit of his own ſoul, the ſoul of Adeliza his wife, the ſouls of his ſons and daughters, and his friends, and the ſoul of King Henry I. all his land, called *Cotolega*; his manor of *Exeminſter*, and all the free cuſtoms thereof; a moiety of his tithe of fiſh at *Topſham*; two acres of land for a water courſe to a mill, and ſeveral other privileges

vileges. He gave alſo to it the church of *Tiverton*, and all its appendages.

The revenues of this houſe were rated, at the Diſſolution, at £502 12*s.* 9*d.*

MODBURY PRIORY.

OF this Priory we know nothing more than that the manor of Modbury, and right of patronage of the Priory there, being in Ida, widow of Sir James Exton, knt. By virtue of a fine levied in the ninth year of Edward II. the ſaid Ida remitted all her title thereof to Richard de Campo Arnulphi, *i. e.* Champernown; and that this Priory was given to Eton College by King Henry VI.

STOKE CURCY PRIORY.

THIS Priory of Benedictines, which was a cell to Lonley-Abbey, in France, was founded by William de Curcy, ſewer to Henry II. who gave to God, and the monks of Stoke Curcy, the church of St. Andrew, at this place, all the tithe of the pariſh, and fifth of the tithe of *Kekyntone*, a fifth of the tithe of *Wiletone*, a fifth of the tithe of *Lullinſtok*, all the tithe of *Tyentone*, the church and all the tithe of the pariſh of *Tregru*, in Wales, a common right of paſturage for the cattle of the ſaid monks, on all his lands, leave of cutting timber in his wood of *Cantok*

for their neceſſary uſes, the churches of *Wytone* and *Lullinſtok*, with their appendages, a new mill, and ſeveral ſmall parcels of land, pointed out by the names of *Tyneland* and *Breche*. Hugh Heville, who, about the eighth year of Henry III. gave one hundred marks for livery of the moiety of the manor of Stoke Curcy, with the caſtle there, and moiety of the knights fees thereto belonging, which he had of the inheritance of Joan his wife, a deſcendant of William de Curcy, confirmed theſe grants of the founder. And John Heville gave to this houſe the church of St. Andrew, at Suntiſtock, one hide of land, and all the tithe of the ſaid pariſh.

FRITHELSTOKE

FRITHELSTOKE PRIORY.

THIS Priory of canons was founded by Robert, ſon of Robert de Bello Campo, and dedicated to God, the Bleſſed Mary, and St. George. He endowed it with all the manor of Frithelſtoke, reſerving to the patrons the liberty of appointing one to guard the gate of the ſaid Priory, in time of vacation, and take care that the goods of the ſame be not waſted; the ſaid guardian to have nothing but his ſuſtenance for the time, and upon confirmation of a new Prior to retire.

Valued, at the Diſſolution, at £127 2s. 4d.

OTTERY St. MARY.

IN the year 1335, the Dean and Chapter of Roan, in Normandy, (to whom Edward the Confeſſor had made a grant of the manor of Ottery St. Mary) gave it to John Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter, and inſtead of warranty, they delivered up to the ſaid biſhop all their deeds and writings concerning the ſame. King Edward the Third, in the eleventh year of his reign, granted his licence to the ſaid biſhop of Exeter to erect a monaſtery, or collegiate church, to conſiſt of a certain number of ſecular canons at Ottery St. Mary, either in the pariſh church

church there, or in ſome other place, and to endow the ſame with the manor of Ottery, and to appropriate the tithe of the ſaid town to the ſame. The ſaid King Edward gave alſo the advowſon of *Northam* to the canons of this houſe.

Its revenues, at the Diſſolution, amounted to £303 2*s*. 9*d*.

OTTRITON.

THIS Priory was founded by King John, and endowed with the manors of *Ottriton*, *Sidmuth*, and *Buddele*, (valued at £100 per annum) towards the ſupport of four monks, of the order of St. Benedict, who were to pray for the health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of his anceſtors, and to diſtribute to the poor at their gates ſixteen ſhillings worth of bread every week. William the Conqueror annexed it as a cell to the Abbey of St. Michael de Periculo Maris, in Normandy.

St. NICHOLAS PRIORY, at EXETER.

THIS Church, formerly dedicated to St. Olave, King and Martyr, together with the lands of *Sireforde* and *Cheneb*, and every thing that belonged to it, exempt from all cuſtoms and ſervices whatever, were given by William Rufus, for a cell to the monks of Battel-Abbey, who dedicated it anew to St. Nicholas. King Henry I. gave to it lands, called *Reliſden*, worth five and twenty ſhillings a year: And King John endowed it with lands, called *Bradeham*, worth fifty ſhillings a year.

Its revenues, at the Diſſolution, amounted to £147 12*s*.

St.

St. CATHERINE's NUNNERY, without EXETER.

OF this Nunnery we have no other account than that King John, in the ſecond year of his reign, confirmed to the church of St. Catherine, without Exeter, the manor of *Wypledeton*, which had been given to it about 1170, by William Traſey (who probably founded it, and was one of the murderers of William Beckett) and alſo the benefactions which had been made by Henry de Pomerie: He likewiſe confirmed the grant, which his father had made to this Nunnery, of an hundred ſolidates of land, in the manor of *Colinton*, and

and the church of All-Saints, at *Buddele*, which he himself had given to it while he was earl of Moreton.

CLOVELLY.

KING Richard II. in the eleventh year of his reign, licenſed William Cary to convert the pariſh church of Clovelly, the advowſon whereof did belong to the ſaid William, into a collegiate church, for ſeven chaplains, of whom one was to be cuſtos, or warden; to found a college and building for their habitation in the rectory, and to appropriate the ſaid advowſon to them.

CORNWAL.

BODMIN PRIORY.

THIS Priory was founded moſt probably about the year 950, during the reign of Edred, king of the Weſt Saxons, who (we find, by a charter of confirmation, made in the fifty-ſeventh of King Henry III. and which is the only account we have relating to this Priory) gave to it the manor of *Newitone*, in the county of Devon, with exemption of ſuit to the county of Devon, and hundred of Shefbury, and ſeveral other privileges and immunities.

St. GERMAINS.

THIS religious Houſe was founded by King Ethelſtan, and was the ſeat for the biſhop of Cornwal, and canons ſecular. About the year 1020, Canute, the Dane, gave to God and the church of St. Germains three meſſuages, and two acres and an half of land in *Laurake*, in the county of Cornwal. At the ſame time Levingius, biſhop of Crediton, ſucceeding Brythwoldus, the laſt biſhop of Cornwal, had the two biſhoprics conſolidated at Crediton, where he preſided till his death, when he was ſucceeded by Leofric, in whoſe time Edward the

Confeſſor

Confeſſor tranſlated this ſee to Exeter. Soon after this, the ſame Leofric, then biſhop of Exeter, removed the canons ſecular from St. Germains, and placed in their room canons regular, and made the Priory ſubject to the biſhop of Exeter for the time being, who were to enjoy the profits of the vacations of the ſaid Priory whenever they happened.

Valued, at the Diſſolution, at £243 8s.

TYWARDRETH.

WE do not find by whom this Priory, which was a cell ſubject to St. Sergius, and St. Bachus, at Angiers, was founded; but in a charter of confirmation, the nineteenth of Henry III. we learn, that the following benefactions were made to it.

Robert de Cardinan confirmed all the grants which his anceſtors had made to this Priory, ſpecifying the church of St. Andrew, at Tywardreth, with the glebe and all its appendages; an acre of land in *Trenengy*, and half an acre in *Keligog*, free from all cuſtoms and

and demands whatever; half an acre of land in *Trenengy*, and a mill called *Melyntrait*, at which all the manor of Tywardreth were obliged to grind. The church of *St. Barriamur*, and the glebe thereof; the chapel of *Bodwythgy*, with the glebe thereof; and the chapel of *Redprime*, and its appendages; the church of *St. Enny*, with all that belongs to it: The church of *Latilutry*, and three acres of land given to it by Baldwin, the ſon of Thurſtan: The mill of *Rydewith*, with the grinding of the whole manor of Botardek: The church of *St. Sinarus*, and an acre of land ſituated near it: The ville called *Roſcelyn*, and all its appendages; two acres of land in *Pengelli* and *Kellibon*; and an acre of land in *Treſiloc*, free from cuſtoms and ſervices; the fiſhery of

Branchun;

Brenchun; the church of *Trenegles*, and two acres of land belonging to it; the manors of *Trenant* and Trenanan; four acres and an half of land in *Ludewdn*, and two mills in that manor; a tenth of all his corody, except of wine and mead; an acre of land in *Penhalwin*; and the tithe of the mills of *Relidam*, *Fulebam*, *Smalebul*, and *Thunewod*.

King Henry III. confirmed also to this Priory the church of *Anstel*.

Its revenues, at the Diſſolution, amounted to £123 9s. 3d.

LANCESTON

LANCESTON PRIORY.

THIS religious Houſe was originally a collegiate church, having prebendaries, which William Warewyſt, biſhop of Exeter, ſuppreſſed, about the year 1120, and changed into a Priory, which he endowed with the greateſt part of the poſſeſſions belonging to the ſaid prebends.

By a charter of confirmation of King Henry III. we learn, that the following benefactions had been made to this college. King John, while earl of Moreton, gave to the collegiate church of St. Stephen, at Lanceſton, for the health of his

his own ſoul, the ſoul of his father, and the ſouls of all his anceſtors, twenty ſolidates and half an acre of land, in his manor of *Climeſton*, which are ſpecified by their boundaries in the ſaid grant. Richard de Raddon gave to it forty acres of land, called *Trewenta*, free from all ſervices, except fifteen pence to be paid to *Tidlaton*, by a certain cuſtom called *Motiled*. Robert, the ſon of Alkitilus, gave to it the land called *Trenchicot*. Reginald, earl of Cornwal, gave to it forty ſhillings per annum, ariſing from the caſtle of Dunheved, the church of St. Andrew, at *Stratton*; a carrucate of land in the manor of *Stratton*; a mill near the caſtle of *Dunheved*, and the lands of *Karnedon*. Oſbert de Bikeſley gave to it twenty ſolidates of land in the manor

of

of *Treuris*, an acre of land in the ville of *Carſbroc*, and part of a grove near that place. One Bernard, a clergyman, gave to it two acres of land, and William de Henemerdon gave to it all his land of *Peeb*.

Valued, at the Diſſolution, at £354 per annum.

M St.

St. MICHAEL of the MOUNT.

WHEN or by whom this Priory of Benedictines was founded is not certain; but by a charter of King Edward the Confeſſor, it appears it was in being in his days, and that he was a great benefactor to it.

In the year 1085, Robert, earl of Moreton, gave to it, for the health of his own ſoul, the ſoul of his wife, and the ſafety and proſperity of the glorious King William, ſeveral ſmall pieces of land, and the privilege of a market; and annexed it to the Abbey of St. Michael de Periculo Maris, in Normandy.

mandy. Richard, earl of Cornwal, and king of the Romans, gave to this Priory ſome lands, at a place called *Goenhib*, and ten ſhillings rent, due to him for St. James's fair, kept yearly without the Mount of St. Michael: He confirmed alſo to it the privilege of three fairs and three markets.

In the year 1140, Alan, earl of Brittainy, gave to the Monaſtery of St. Michael at the Mount, in Cornwal, ten ſhillings yearly rent, iſſuing out of the fair at *Merdreſem*, for the health of his own ſoul, his wife and childrens ſouls, and for the redemption of the ſoul of Brientius, his uncle, from whom he hereditarily poſſeſſed his lands in Cornwal. Conan, the ſon of this Alan, ratified the grant of the land

called *Wath*, which his ancestors had bestowed on the monks of this Priory.

GLOSSENEY.

GLOSSENEY.

THIS collegiate Church was firſt founded by Walter, biſhop of Exeter, for thirteen canons, and as many vicars, and in the year 1288, further endowed by his ſucceſſor, Peter, with the church of St. Alunus, in Cornwal.

There are a few other Religious Houſes in Devon and Cornwal; but of theſe only contained in this Book we have any Records remaining.

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FINIS.

Lately Publiſhed, by the ſame Author,

And to be had of *Smerdon* and *Underhill*, No. 5, *Sweeting's-Alley*, *Royal-Exchange*, Price One Shilling,

A SERMON,

PREACHED BEFORE

A FRIENDLY CLUB

In the COUNTRY,

On *Wedneſday*, *June* 10, 1778.